



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

lowed it long before the beginning of the Hamitic-Semitic migrations (p. 184).

All of which are mere speculations by former authors, and, so far as the "Negroid" element is concerned, a wholly incongruous and impossible speculation.

There is quite a series of such adoptions as those above, which is unfortunate, for they destroy much of the value of the book for the non-expert student, who will not be able to separate mere fancies from deductions based on substantial facts. It also points to the unavoidable penalty to workers in other lines who will take anthropology for the good horse of old who could be ridden at pleasure.

The last chapter of the book—that on the Coming of the Indo-European—the author himself characterizes most fittingly as one "of uncertainties". It is indeed full of the uncertain, which is not helped by the rather strained speculation. A simple enumeration of the various theories, with a concise pointing-out of what in the light of our knowledge to-day is in their favor or disfavor, would have been more helpful to the student, who it seems was in these latter parts of the book somewhat forgotten. But there is one relief upon finishing the volume, and that doubly felt for a book published by Scribners—the author has evidently escaped, and spares the reader, the nauseous "Nordic" infection.

A Short History of Antioch, 360 B. C.—A. D. 1268. By E. S. BOUCHIER, M.A. (Oxford: Basil Blackwell. 1921. Pp. xii, 323. 12s. 6d.)

IN this modest volume Mr. Bouchier supplements his *Syria as a Roman Province* by an intensive study of the city of Antioch. His sketch covers fifteen and a half centuries, from the founding of the town in 300 B.C., by Alexander's greatest general, Seleucus Nicator, till its devastation by a barbarian army in 1268, in the twilight of the crusading period. Built thirty years after Alexandria, it retained its importance long after its Egyptian rival had been completely overshadowed by Cairo. The author shows us that throughout this long period Antioch was "essentially a bulwark of European civilization, submerged for longer or shorter intervals, but predominantly western in its culture and sympathies, and correspondingly hated by the peoples of the interior, who again and again sought to weaken and devastate it" (p. x). In spite of "the almost complete absence not only of inscriptions but of a continuous history of the [Seleucidian] period" (p. 41), the author is able from the sources available to indicate the trend of events from the early days of absolute monarchy to the last part of the period, when the town "had approximated to the position of an ordinary Greek city-state of the early type, ruled by its own senate and locally elected magistrates" (p. 87). As an example of

Mr. Bouchier's lively style, we may quote from his sketch of the infamous Antiochus Epiphanes, sixth in the line from the founder—a despot whose bizarre character foreshadowed that of the caliph Al-Hâkim:

This extraordinary prince, with his mass of contradictory qualities, Oriental tyrant and republican Greek, low buffoon and lover of the finest art, fierce persecutor and gracious master, with his yearning for unity in government and religion . . . may be called a second founder of Antioch, to which he gave an impress that subsequent ages have not altogether effaced (p. 31).

Pompey, who in his campaign of Eastern conquest visited Antioch in 64 B.C., recognized its claims to local autonomy, but placed its military protection in the hands of the Roman governor. The period of the early Empire is covered in chapter IV. Antioch can boast of visits from Augustus, Tiberius, Vespasian, Titus—to whom the populace gave a splendid reception at the close of the Jewish War—Trajan, Hadrian, Severus, Caracalla, Aurelian—who placed on exhibition his chained captive, Zenobia—and Diocletian. Many readers will find especial attraction in chapter VI., where it is emphasized that Antioch rather than Jerusalem should be regarded as the mother of churches in Asia Minor and Europe, for "it was the Antiochenes who first insisted on discarding the trammels of the Mosaic law", while the position of the city on the highroad to Asia Minor made it the natural starting-point for the various missionary journeys. Sketches are given of persons prominent in the ecclesiastical history of Antioch, such as Paul of Samosata, Lucian, Theodore of Mopsuestia, and the great John Chrysostom.

With the Arab conquest Antioch entered into a period of eclipse which lasted for over 300 years, when, as a result of the victories of the Byzantine Peter Phocas (969 A.D.), it once more became a Roman provincial capital. This status it retained till 1081, when it fell under the power of the Seljuk Turks, who, after a brief rule, yielded to the armies of the Crusaders. The last two chapters give an interesting account of Antioch as the centre of a Frankish principality, from the time of its capture to its unhappy end. The writer touches on the rule of its princes, the conditions under which their subjects lived, the laws, commercial activities, etc. An appendix of nineteen pages deals with the coinage of the city. A list of authorities is given at the end of some, but not all, of the chapters.

FREDERICK J. BLISS.

Cicero: a Biography. By TORSTEN PETERSSON. (Berkeley: University of California Press. 1920. Pp. 699. \$5.00.)

A NEW biography of Cicero, the fifth within the last quarter-century, attests the unflagging interest felt by the present generation in the